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1. During April 1948, a Mongol aeronautical school was established in Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05) with Soviet and Outer Mongolian instructors. Approximately 100 students were attending this school.
2. During the early part of May 1948, approximately twenty Soviet soldiers went by automobile from Peichen toward the north bank of the Taling River (大凌河) on a inspection tour.
3. During April 1948, the 3 Division of the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army (IMPSPA) was conducting maneuvers in the region northwest of Tiehling (123-51, 42-18) and around Faku (123-23, 42-31) and Kangping (123-22, 42-47).
4. During the latter part of April 1948, approximately 500 cavalry troops under the command of Ulan Uhin were engaged in propaganda operations and the liquidation of property and persons in the Foushin area.
5. About 15 March 1948, Nima (also known as Chang Nima), a regimental commander of the IMPSPA, had a quarrel with an unknown political member of the IMPSPA regarding matters of land reform and distribution and political policy. As a result of this, Nima was arrested and secretly killed a few days later.

25X1A [ ] Comment. [ ] 25X1A reporting Nima to be in prison in January 1948 and later given the death sentence.)

6. During April 1948, approximately 600 cavalry troops under the command of CHAO "Ta Pi Tzu" (超鼻子), (nickname: "Ta Pi Tzu"---Big Nose) were holding maneuvers between Heishan, Changwa and Heinitun (122-08, 42-01). CHAO is reportedly a regimental commander of the IMPSPA.

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7. As of 20 April 1948, Dogorjap (Chinese phoneticization: Tu Ku Erh Cha Pu 都格赤布), a Brigade Commander of the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army (IMPSPA), was in Changwu acting as a political member of a newly-formed division stationed there. This division was composed of Chinese Communist infantry and Mongol cavalry units affiliated with the Inner Mongolian government. Formerly the Mongols were in charge of their own military operations in the areas to which they were assigned; now, however, one chain of command exists and this is under the direction and control of the Chinese Communists. Because of this, many such mixed Chinese Communist infantry-Mongol cavalry divisions are being formed.

- [ ] 8. On 25 January 1948, troops under the command of Uljoitser\* and led by Nomondalai occupied Togoto Sume (113-28, 42-30), which is on the border between Chahar League and West Sunit Banner of Silingol League. [ ] Comment. Coordinates furnished by field not located on maps available to this office.) This move threatens communications between Kalgan and West Sunit Banner. Nomondalai worked in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Army during the establishment of the Manchukuo Government.

[ ] Comment. Wulji Ochar is probably meant. [ ] 25X1A  
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9. Influential members of Silingol League have decided upon the following demobilization policy, stating that if FU Tso-yi does not carry out these conditions they will take an uncooperative attitude: To demobilize according to the stipulations laid down by the Central Government; to supply 2,000 weapons to be used by the Mongolian Banner Peace Preservation Corps.
10. In Darhan Banner during early April 1948 an incident (?) took place between the 2 and 6 Divisions of the IMPSPA and the important members of the Jerim League Government and the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists conceded and temporarily withdrew from Darhan Banner; later, as a result of negotiations between the Chinese Communists and the Wangyehmiao (IMAG) Government, the incident was settled.
11. In Peitzumiao (116-20, 43-58) in East Abaganar Banner there were about 500 Mongol troops. Included among their equipment were mortars and machine guns. The commander of these troops was CHI Chung-shan, a political member and a "Yenan Communist".
12. In late 1947, an Officers Training Group was established in Prince Hsiung's home in Abaga West Banner (114-30, 43-48) where young Mongol men were being trained in military and political matters. The man in charge of this training was one Yen Pin who came from Yen-an (109-27, 36-36).
- 25X1A [ ] Comment. The Chinese names in paragraphs 11 and 12 are phonetic spellings.)
13. In late 1947 all of the lamas of Yangdo Temple in Abaga East Banner (115-49, 43-41) between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years were conscripted and taken to an unknown destination, reportedly for military training.

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